

State of California
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE
AREA DESIGNATIONS

STAFF REPORT

September 1990

Prepared by:
Technical Support Division

ATTACHMENT

AREAS WITH CHANGE IN AREA DESIGNATION*

Area	1989 Designation	New Designation
Ozone		
Mountain Counties Air Basin		
El Dorado, Nevada Counties	Unclassified	Nonattainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Attainment	Nonattainment- Transitional
Carbon Monoxide		
North Coast Air Basin		
Humboldt County	Unclassified	Attainment
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin		
Kern County		
Bakersfield		
Metropolitan Area	Attainment	Nonattainment- Transitional
Nitrogen Dioxide		
San Diego Air Basin		
San Diego County-West	Nonattainment	Nonattainment- Transitional
Sulfur Dioxide		
South Central Coast Air Basin		
San Luis Obispo County		Attainment
West Nipomo Mesa	Nonattainment	
Remainder of County	Attainment	
Hydrogen Sulfide		
North Coast Air Basin		
Sonoma County		
Geysers Geothermal Area	Nonattainment	Attainment
Lake County Air Basin		
Lake County		Attainment
Geysers Geothermal Area	Nonattainment	
Remainder of County	Unclassified	
Visibility Reducing Particles		
Lake County Air Basin	Unclassified	Attainment

* Changes in area designation approved at Public Hearing 11/08/90.

ERRATA

PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADOPTION OF REVISIONS TO THE DESIGNATIONS OF AREAS IN CALIFORNIA AS ATTAINMENT, NONATTAINMENT, OR UNCLASSIFIED FOR STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

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Attachment A to the Staff Report ("Proposed Revisions to the Designation of Areas in California as Attainment, Nonattainment, or Unclassified for State Ambient Air Quality Standards") contains the text of the proposed amendments to sections 60200 through 60209, Title 17, California Code of Regulations. In section 60208 as shown in the proposed text (page A-14 of Attachment A), the Geysers Geothermal Area was incorrectly listed under the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin. This area should be listed under the Sonoma County portion of the North Coast Air Basin.

A correct copy of page A-14 is attached.

60208. Table of Area Designations for Hydrogen Sulfide

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Del Norte County	Unclassified
Humboldt County	Unclassified
Mendocino County	Unclassified
Sonoma County	
Geysers Geothermal Nonattainment Area ³	Nonattainment
Remainder of Sonoma County	Attainment
Trinity County	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	
Alameda County	Unclassified
Contra Costa County	Unclassified
Marin County	Unclassified
Napa County	Unclassified
San Francisco County	Unclassified
San Mateo County	Unclassified
Santa Clara County	Unclassified
Solano County	Unclassified
Sonoma County	Unclassified
North Central Coast Air Basin	
Monterey County	Unclassified
San Benito County	Unclassified
Santa Cruz County	Unclassified
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo County	Attainment
Santa Barbara County	
Santa Maria Valley-Solomon Hills Area ¹	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Ventura County	Unclassified
South Coast Air Basin	
Los Angeles County	Unclassified
Orange County	Unclassified
Riverside County	Unclassified
San Bernardino County	Unclassified
San Diego Air Basin	
San Diego County	Unclassified
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	
Lassen County	Unclassified
Modoc County	Unclassified
Siskiyou County	Unclassified
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Butte County	Unclassified
Colusa County	Unclassified
Glenn County	Unclassified
Placer County	Unclassified
Sacramento County	Unclassified
Shasta County	Unclassified
Solano County	Unclassified
Sutter County	Unclassified
Tehama County	Unclassified
Yolo County	Unclassified
Yuba County	Unclassified

State of California
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SEPTEMBER 1990 STAFF REPORT

"PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE DESIGNATION OF AREAS IN CALIFORNIA
AS ATTAINMENT, NONATTAINMENT, OR UNCLASSIFIED
FOR STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS"

November 8, 1990

Prepared by

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This supplement to the original staff report has been reviewed by the staff of the California Air Resources Board and approved for publication. Approval does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Air Resources Board, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SEPTEMBER 1990 STAFF REPORT

"PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE DESIGNATION OF AREAS IN CALIFORNIA AS ATTAINMENT, NONATTAINMENT, OR UNCLASSIFIED FOR STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS"

Introduction :

The staff performed additional analyses of visibility reducing particle data after the release of the September 1990 staff report entitled "Proposed Revisions to the Designation of Areas in California as Attainment, Nonattainment, or Unclassified for the State Ambient Air Quality Standards". The staff performed the analyses after receiving additional information from the Lake County Air Quality Management District ("LCAQMD") in support of its request to redesignate Lake County as attainment for visibility reducing particles.

This supplement presents the bases that the staff used in proposing changes to the current designation for visibility reducing particles.

Background :

On January 12, 1989, the Board approved revisions to the air quality standard for visibility reducing particles by basing the standard on an instrument measurement method (Title 17, California Code of Regulations ("CCR"), section 70100(1)). The standard previously had been based on measurements by human visual observation. The instrument method, known as the ARB Method V, consists of measurements from three instruments: an integrating nephelometer for measuring light scattering due to particles at a nominal wavelength of 550 nanometers ("nm"), a Coefficient of Haze (COH) tape sampler for measuring light absorption due to particles, and a hygrometer for determining ambient relative humidity.

The visibility standard is violated when particle concentrations cause measured light extinction values (Extinction Coefficient, Bext) to exceed 0.23 per kilometer when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. A more stringent visibility standard was adopted only for the Lake Tahoe Air Basin. That standard is violated when the Bext exceeds 0.07 per kilometer with relative humidity less than 70 percent. These standards apply to the 8-hour average taken from 10 AM to 6 PM Pacific Standard Time.

In the September 1990 staff report, the staff proposed no changes to the unclassified designation for visibility reducing particles for all areas in California. The staff proposed no changes because most areas of the state do not have instrument measurements for visibility reducing particles. For those areas with instrument data, the staff found that the available data for 1987 through 1989 were not collected using the instrument methodology specified in the ARB Method V. The data were collected as part of the agricultural burn program using the MRI Model 1550 nephelometers. These nephelometers do not comply with Method V specifications because they operate at a nominal wavelength of 460 nm. Method V requires the nephelometers to operate at a nominal wavelength of 550 nm.

Subsequent to the release of the staff report in September 1990, the staff received additional information from the LCAQMD supporting the district's request to redesignate Lake County as attainment for visibility reducing particles. In its analyses using the instrument data collected at the Lakeport monitoring site in Lake County during the 1987 through 1989 period, the LCAQMD's staff identified four days with measurements of visibility reducing particles that exceeded the standard: January 21 and 22, 1987, and September 22 and 26, 1987. The LCAQMD requested that the ARB identify the visibility measurements on these days as having been affected by exceptional events. January 21 and 22, 1987, were associated with wildfires located on Boggs Mountain. September 22 and 26, 1987, were affected by the Mendenhall forest fires in the Mendocino National Forest.

Evaluation of the LCAQMD's Request:

In evaluating the LCAQMD's request, the staff applied the designation criteria to determine whether the data were of adequate quality, representativeness, and completeness and whether all exceedances of the standard during the last three years could be identified as exceptional events. The designation criteria specify that the Board shall designate an area as attainment for a particular pollutant if data-for-record show that no state standard for that pollutant was violated at any site in the area for the prior three years. These data must also meet representativeness and completeness criteria set forth in Appendices 1 and 3 of the designation criteria. The staff also evaluated the data from other monitoring sites in California equipped with the MRI Model 1550 nephelometer to determine if any redesignation was appropriate for these areas.

On September 26 and 27, 1990, the staff from the Quality Assurance Section of the ARB Monitoring and Laboratory Division performed a system review of the LCAQMD's visibility equipment and data. The review shows that the LCAQMD's staff follows the guidelines in the ARB Air Quality Assurance Manuals for both the MRI Model 1550 nephelometer and the AISI tape sampler. The staff proposes that the Lake County visibility data be considered as equivalent to data-for-record, given that the LCAQMD's staff followed the ARB quality assurance criteria in place at the time. Furthermore, the staff determined that the data meet the representativeness and completeness criteria in the designation criteria.

The staff also compared the performance of the MRI Model 1550 nephelometer with that of a Method V compatible unit to determine if data collected by a Model 1550 nephelometer could be used to determine exceedances of the standard. Analyses of the theoretical principles of the instrument operation indicate that the MRI Model 1550 nephelometer should always produce values that are greater than or equal to those collected from a Method V compatible unit. The reported field data from collocated operation of the MRI Model 1550 and Method V compatible instruments also verify this finding. Thus, if data from the MRI Model 1550 nephelometer do not exceed the standard level, they are an appropriate basis for an attainment designation. However, the opposite is not true. That is, data from this instrument are generally not a sufficient basis for a nonattainment designation. This is because the conversion factors applicable for the data collected from these two types of instruments cannot

be calculated without particle size information. Site specific particle size information is generally unavailable.

In its review of available data, the staff confirmed the LCAQMD's findings regarding the days on which the visibility standard was exceeded in Lake County during the 1987 through 1989 period. The staff also reviewed how the visibility measurements might have been affected by the wildfires on Boggs Mountain on January 21 and 22, 1987, and by the Mendenhall forest fires in the Mendocino National Forest on September 22 and 26, 1987. After reviewing the geographical locations of the fires relative to the Lakeport monitoring site, the size and dates of the fires, and the wind speed and wind direction data, the staff concurs with the District's staff that exceptional events had occurred. There appears to be sufficient evidence of a cause-and-effect relationship between these fires and the measurements in question. Therefore, the staff proposes to exclude these data from its review. As a result, none of the remaining measurements of visibility reducing particles for Lake County Air Basin exceed the standard.

The staff also reviewed data from other monitoring sites in California equipped with both MRI Model 1550 nephelometers and AISI tape samplers. The data from each of these sites indicated that numerous measurements of visibility reducing particles exceeded the standard level by a wide margin during the 1987 through 1989 period. Thus, the data would preclude a designation of attainment for these areas. Furthermore, because appropriate conversion factors for the two types of nephelometers are not available, the staff cannot make a finding that these areas are nonattainment.

Recommendation :

Based on the above information, the staff proposes that the Lake County Air Basin be redesignated attainment for visibility reducing particles pursuant to section 70304(a) of the designation criteria. Furthermore, the staff proposes no changes to the current unclassified designations for other air basins.

The staff recommends that the Board adopt the proposed amendment to Title 17, California Code of Regulations, section 60209. The proposed amendment is contained in Attachment A of this supplement to the staff report.

ATTACHMENT A

60209. Table of Area Designations for Visibility Reducing Particles

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Unclassified
North Central Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
South Central Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
South Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
San Diego Air Basin	Unclassified
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	Unclassified
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	Unclassified
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Unclassified
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	Unclassified
Southeast Desert Air Basin	Unclassified
Mountain Counties Air Basin	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	Unclassified
	<u>Attainment</u>
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Unclassified

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

**State of California
AIR RESOURCES BOARD
Technical Support Division**

**Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons
for Proposed Rulemaking**

**PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE DESIGNATION OF AREAS IN CALIFORNIA
AS ATTAINMENT, NONATTAINMENT, OR UNCLASSIFIED
FOR STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS**

September 1990

This report has been reviewed by the staff of California Air Resources Board and approved for publication. Approval does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Air Resources Board, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

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STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

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OVERVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Background and History

The California Clean Air Act of 1988 (the "Act;" Stats. 1988, ch. 1568), authored by Assemblyman Byron Sher, significantly revised Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code (the "HSC"). The Act added to the HSC several requirements concerning district plans and control measures to attain and maintain the state ambient air quality standards. The Act, in HSC section 39608 requires the Board to identify and classify each air basin as nonattainment, attainment, or unclassified for the state ambient air quality standards ("state standards" or "standards"). These standards are specified in section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations ("CCR"). In addition, the Act requires the Board to review the designations annually and update them as new information becomes available.

This report presents a discussion of the staff's proposed amendments to the current area designations ("designations"). These amendments are the result of the staff's annual review of the area designations as required by the Act. The proposed amendments are necessary because additional air quality data were collected during 1989 and because the designation criteria have been amended since the last designations were approved. The staff's proposed amendments to the designation regulations are provided as Attachment A.

Initial Designation Criteria (1989). The Act requires the Board to make area designations. To facilitate the designation process, the Act requires the Board to adopt designation criteria (HSC section 39607(e)). The Board adopted the required designation criteria at a public hearing on June 8, 1989. The designation criteria specify what data shall be used, how the geographic extent of the designation area for the various pollutants shall be determined, and when a nonattainment, attainment, or unclassified designation shall be assigned. In addition pursuant to the criteria, the staff reviews any requests for a change in designation and any information submitted for consideration in the annual review process.

Initial Area Designations (1989). The Board approved the initial area designations at a public hearing on June 9, 1989. These designations were based on the designation criteria the Board adopted on June 8, 1989. The area designations added sections 60200 through 60209, Title 17, CCR. The designations classify all areas of the state as nonattainment, attainment, or unclassified for each of nine pollutants for which state standards have been established. These pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate matter ("PM10"), sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

Amendments to the Designation Criteria (1990). When the Board adopted the initial designation criteria in June 1989, representatives of the districts and industry groups expressed concern with several provisions in the adopted criteria. As a result, the Board directed the staff to work with concerned parties to examine possible alternatives to the designation criteria. The Board also directed the staff to report back to the Board within one year any recommendations for amendments to the designation criteria.

As a result of the work group's discussions, the staff proposed amendments to the designation criteria. These amendments with modifications were approved by the Board at a public hearing on June 15, 1990. A copy of the approved designation criteria are provided as Attachment B. Specifically, the Board approved three amendments.

The first amendment creates a new designation subcategory, nonattainment-transitional, and defines the conditions an area must meet to be designated as nonattainment-transitional (Title 17, CCR, section 70303(c)). A nonattainment-transitional designation applies to areas close to attaining the state standards. A nonattainment-transitional designation provides a district with improving air quality with recognition of the progress it has made toward attainment of the standards. A nonattainment-transitional designation also provides a district with improving or deteriorating air quality with a signal that modification of its long-term planning requirements may be appropriate.

The second amendment defines the conditions under which a nonattainment area may be redesignated as attainment when monitoring at the site with the highest concentrations is discontinued (section 70304(d)). If monitoring is discontinued at the site providing the basis for a nonattainment designation, section 70304(d) specifies the area will remain designated as nonattainment unless an equivalent site is identified by the Board's Executive Officer.

The third amendment modifies Appendix 2 of the designation criteria. This amendment provides procedures for identifying highly irregular or infrequent violations of the standards. Violations caused by highly irregular or infrequent events are not used in making designations because these events are beyond reasonable regulatory control. There are two types of highly irregular or infrequent violations: exceptional events and extreme concentration events. A violation caused by an exceptional event can be linked to a specific, identifiable cause such as a forest fire or stratospheric intrusion of ozone. A violation caused by an extreme concentration event may or may not be linked to a specific cause. Unusual meteorology is one potential cause of an extreme concentration event. However, regardless of the cause, under the designation criteria an extreme concentration event is defined statistically as an event that is expected to recur less frequently than once in seven years.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

Proposed Amendments to the Area Designations (1990). The designation criteria require that the staff complete the review of the area designations by November 15 of each year. Based on the staff's 1990 review, the staff proposes several amendments to the current area designations. The amendments are necessary based on additional air quality data which were collected during 1989 and the amended designation criteria. These proposed amendments to the area designations are discussed in this staff report and are provided in Attachment A (sections 60200 through 60209, Title 17, CCR).

B. Recommendation

The staff recommends that the Board adopt the proposed amendments to Title 17, California Code of Regulations, sections 60200 through 60209. The proposed amendments are contained in Attachment A to this report.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

I.

BACKGROUND

A. Introduction

In this chapter, the staff presents a general discussion of the area designation process and the implications of the area designations. Section B provides an overview of the need for the area designations. The criteria used to make the area designations are discussed in Section C. Section D describes the implications of the various designations, and the review process for the area designations is discussed in Section E.

B. Need for Area Designations

The California Clean Air Act requires the Board, in consultation with the districts, to adopt area designations for all pollutants with state standards (HSC section 39608). These pollutants include: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, PM10, sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles (section 70200, Title 17, CCR). For each of the nine pollutants, the Board must designate areas of the state as nonattainment or attainment. If the data are not sufficient to designate an area nonattainment or attainment, the Board must designate the area unclassified. The Act requires the Board to review the area designations annually and update them as new information becomes available.

The Board approved the initial area designations required by the Act on June 9, 1989. The designations comprise sections 60200 through 60209, Title 17, CCR.

C. Criteria for Making Area Designations

To facilitate the designation process, the Act requires the Board to adopt designation criteria (HSC section 39607(e)). At a public hearing on June 8, 1989, the Board adopted the initial criteria which were used in making the current area designations. These designation criteria specify what data shall be used, how the geographic extent of the designation area for the various pollutants shall be determined, and when a nonattainment, attainment, or unclassified designation shall be assigned. In addition, the staff reviews any requests for a change in designation and any information timely submitted for consideration in the annual review process.

When the Board adopted the designation criteria in June 1989, representatives of the districts and industry groups expressed concern with several provisions in the criteria. As a result, the Board directed the staff to work with concerned parties to examine possible alternatives to the designation criteria. The Board also directed the staff to report back to the Board within one year any recommendations for amendments to the designation criteria. As a result of the work group's discussions, the staff proposed amendments to the designation criteria, which the Board approved with modifications at a public hearing on June 15, 1990. A copy of the designation criteria with the amendments as approved by the Board is provided as Attachment B.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

Specifically, the Board approved three amendments to the designation criteria. The first amendment creates a new designation subcategory, nonattainment-transitional, and defines the conditions an area must meet to be designated as nonattainment-transitional (Title 17, CCR, section 70303(c)). A nonattainment-transitional designation indicates that an area is close to attaining the state standard for a particular pollutant. A nonattainment-transitional designation provides a district with improving air quality with recognition of the progress it has made toward attainment of the standards. A nonattainment-transitional designation also provides a district with improving or deteriorating air quality with a signal that modification to its long-term planning requirements may be appropriate.

The nonattainment-transitional subcategory applies to all pollutants for which the state standard specifies an averaging time less than or equal to 24 hours. In other words, the nonattainment-transitional subcategory applies for all standards except the annual PM10 standard and the 30-day lead standard. An area is potentially eligible for nonattainment-transitional status when the air quality data collected for a pollutant in the area show three or fewer days with violations of the state standard in the previous year. Violations identified as highly irregular or infrequent events are not counted.

Areas within a district that are potentially eligible for nonattainment-transitional status may be so designated if all following conditions are met:

- 1) The district requests the designation,
- 2) The meteorological conditions for the prior year were representative for the area, and
- 3) An evaluation of multi-year air quality and emission data for the area indicates that ambient air quality either has stabilized or is improving.

Districts with areas potentially eligible for nonattainment-transitional status must request a nonattainment-transitional designation from the ARB. For the 1990 review, the amendment specified a deadline of July 15, 1990, for submitting requests. The deadline for subsequent years is May 1.

The second amendment defines the conditions under which a nonattainment area may be redesignated as attainment when monitoring at the site with the highest concentrations is discontinued (section 70304(d)). Under these conditions, a nonattainment area may not be redesignated as attainment for a pollutant unless the following two conditions are met:

- 1) No violations occur at an operating equivalent site identified by the Board's Executive Officer, and
- 2) No violations occur at any other site in the area.

If these conditions are not satisfied, the area will remain designated as nonattainment.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

The third amendment modifies Appendix 2 of the designation criteria. The amendment provides for identifying highly irregular or infrequent violations. Those violations identified under Appendix 2 are not used in making designations because violations caused by highly irregular or infrequent events are beyond a district's ability to reasonably control.

There are two types of highly irregular or infrequent violations: exceptional events and extreme concentration events. A violation caused by an exceptional event can be linked to a specific, identifiable cause such as a forest fire or stratospheric intrusion of ozone. On the other hand, a violation caused by an extreme concentration event may or may not be linked to a specific cause. One potential cause of an extreme concentration event is unusual meteorology. However regardless of the cause, under the designation criteria an extreme concentration event is defined statistically as an event that is expected to recur less frequently than once in seven years.

D. Implications of the Redesignations

Areas Redesignated as Nonattainment or Nonattainment-Transitional from Attainment or Unclassified. A district with an area redesignated as nonattainment or nonattainment-transitional ("nonattainment district") from attainment or unclassified experiences two principal consequences under the Act. First, a district that is nonattainment for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, or sulfur dioxide is required to develop a plan for attaining the standards. The Act requires a nonattainment district to develop and submit attainment plans to the Board by December 31, 1990 or June 30, 1991, depending on the nature of the air quality problem (refer to HSC section 40911).

The Act does not specify planning timetables for districts redesignated after September 30, 1989. However at a future date, the staff anticipates bringing to the Board a proposal to establish reasonable planning deadlines for such areas. The staff anticipates these deadlines will provide a timeframe similar to that specified in the Act for areas designated on or before September 30, 1989.

A district which is nonattainment for any of the remaining five pollutants--PM10, sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles--is not subject to statutory planning requirements. However, a nonattainment district for any of these five pollutants must adopt and enforce rules and regulations to attain the state standards and may develop attainment plans (refer to HSC section 40001).

Second, a nonattainment district is required to collect additional permit fees from nonvehicular sources located in the designated nonattainment area (refer to HSC section 39612 and Title 17, CCR, section 90620 et seq). Only those sources which emit 500 tons per year or more of a nonattainment pollutant or its precursor(s) are subject to these fees. These fees are used to help defray the cost of state programs mandated by the Act.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

Areas Redesignated as Nonattainment-Transitional from Nonattainment.

The nonattainment-transitional status is a subcategory of the nonattainment designation. Therefore, a district with an area redesignated from nonattainment to nonattainment-transitional is subject to the same requirements as a nonattainment district. Such a district may have an adopted plan already in place. However, the district may decide that the additional controls to be implemented under the plan will not be needed to reach or return to attainment status. Thus, the nonattainment-transitional designation provides the district with a signal that it may be appropriate to review and perhaps modify its longterm planning commitments. However, both the district and the Board must take formal action to amend an adopted plan before any previous commitments can be waived.

Areas Redesignated as Attainment

The Act does not impose specific planning requirements upon districts within areas redesignated as attainment. However, the Act does require that the standards are not only attained but also maintained. State law requires the districts and the ARB to make a coordinated effort to protect and enhance ambient air quality. As part of this effort, the districts must adopt rules and regulations sufficiently effective to attain and maintain the state standards (refer to HSC sections 39001, 40001, and 41500).

E. Area Designation Review Process

The Act, in section 30608(c) of the HSC, requires the Board to review the designations annually and update the designations ("redesignate areas") as new information becomes available. This report contains the staff's proposed amendments to the area designations which are the result of the staff's first annual review of the designations. The amendments to the area designations are necessary based on additional air quality data which were collected during 1989 and the amended designation criteria. The proposed amendments to the area designation regulations (sections 60200 through 60209, Title 17, CCR) are provided in Attachment A.

As required by the designation criteria, the staff reviewed air quality data collected during the most recent 3 calendar years--1987 through 1989. Based on these data, the staff has identified a number of specific areas for changes in designation.

In addition, the staff identified areas potentially eligible for nonattainment-transitional designation. The staff notified the districts within these areas in writing that if they wished a nonattainment-transitional designation, they must submit a request by July 15, 1990, along with information to support the request. Kern County, Northern Sonoma County and San Diego County filed timely written requests for nonattainment-transitional designations.

The staff conducted a public consultation meeting on July 10, 1990, to discuss the proposed revisions to the area designations. The staff presented its preliminary, proposed revisions to the area designations and the bases for the proposed revisions. Representatives from three districts, two state agencies, and interested members of the public attended the consultation meeting.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

II.

DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

This chapter describes and explains the proposed revisions to the pollutant-specific area designations. The staff proposes that the Board adopt the following revisions based on the revised designation criteria established in sections 70300 through 70306, Title 17, California Code of Regulations as approved on June 15, 1990. The amendments to the designation criteria have not yet been formally adopted by the Board; however the staff anticipated that the amendments will be finalized and submitted to the Office of Administrative Law prior to the adoption of the proposed revisions to the area designations. Attachment B contains a copy of the approved designation criteria.

The proposed revisions presented below are based on air quality data for record as defined in section 70301, Title 17, CCR. The air quality data used for redesignating an area as nonattainment must be representative of the averaging time specified in the standard. The air quality data used as the basis for redesignating an area as attainment must meet both the representativeness and completeness criteria. The specific requirements for evaluating data representativeness and data completeness are listed in Appendices 1 and 3 of the designation criteria.

A. Area Redesignations for Ozone

The state standard for ozone is a 1-hour average concentration of 0.09 parts per million. This concentration is not to be exceeded but may be equalled.

The staff proposes changes in ozone designations for El Dorado and Nevada Counties in the Mountain Counties Air Basin, and the Lake Tahoe Air Basin.

1. Mountain Counties Air Basin

In 1989, El Dorado and Nevada Counties were designated as unclassified for ozone because there were no ozone monitoring data available for either county. To address this situation, an ozone monitoring site was set up in each of these two counties in 1989. One site was located at the Ponderosa High School in Shingle Springs in El Dorado County, and the other site was located in Nevada City in Nevada County.

The monitoring data collected from these sites indicate that the ozone standard was violated 21 days in 1989 at the Ponderosa High School site, with a maximum concentration of 0.13 parts per million recorded in July. The Nevada City site had 12 days with violations, with a maximum concentration of 0.12 parts per million recorded in July. With this new information, the staff proposes that the current nonattainment area, which is the Placer County portion of the Mountain Counties Air Basin, be expanded to include Nevada County and the El Dorado County portion of the Mountain Counties Air Basin pursuant to section 70303(a), Title 17, CCR.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

2. Lake Tahoe Air Basin

The Lake Tahoe Air Basin was designated as attainment for ozone in the initial designations. However in 1989, there were two violations of the ozone standard reported on two separate days at the South Lake Tahoe monitoring site. The maximum concentration was 0.10 parts per million. Therefore on the basis of this new information, the staff proposes that the ozone designation for the Lake Tahoe Air Basin be changed to nonattainment pursuant to section 70303(a), Title 17, CCR. However because the area had fewer than three days with violations, districts in the area were notified that they may be eligible for a nonattainment-transitional designation. The staff did not receive a request from these districts for nonattainment-transitional designation.

B. Area Redesignations for Carbon Monoxide

The state standards for carbon monoxide are a 1-hour average concentration of 20 parts per million and an 8-hour average concentration of 9.0 parts per million. These concentrations are not to be exceeded but may be equalled. In the Lake Tahoe Air Basin only, a more stringent standard is applicable for 8-hour average concentrations: 6 parts per million which is not to be equalled or exceeded.

Section 70302(b), Title 17, CCR, provides that a county shall be the area designated for carbon monoxide unless the Board finds that there are areas within the county with distinctly different air quality. Such a finding must be based on information related to air quality, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions. Where a finding for a smaller area has been made, the specific reasons for the finding are noted.

In the 1990 review, the staff has identified six areas where a change in the carbon monoxide designation may be appropriate. These areas include the following:

- Humboldt County in the North Coast Air Basin,
- San Francisco County in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin,
- the Vallejo Urbanized Area of Solano County in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin,
- Riverside County in the South Coast Air Basin,
- the Chico Urbanized Area of Butte County in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, and
- Kern County in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin.

All of these areas were potentially eligible for a nonattainment-transitional designation for carbon monoxide, except for Humboldt County which the staff proposes be redesignated as attainment. Districts in these areas were notified that they may be eligible for a nonattainment-transitional designation. Kern County is the only area which requested such a designation.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

1. North Coast Air Basin

a. Humboldt County

Humboldt County was designated as unclassified for carbon monoxide in the initial designations because of a lack of air quality data collected in the area. In 1989, the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District collected a complete year's worth of data at a monitoring site located in Eureka. The maximum hourly concentration was 10 parts per million and the maximum 8-hour average was 4.5 parts per million. Because the data meet the data completeness criteria referenced in Appendix 3 of the designation criteria, the staff proposes that the carbon monoxide designation for Humboldt County be changed to attainment pursuant to section 70304(a), Title 17, CCR.

2. San Joaquin Valley Air Basin

a. Kern County

Nonattainment Area

Kern County was designated as attainment for carbon monoxide in 1989. However in 1989, a monitoring site located in downtown Bakersfield recorded one violation of the 8-hour average carbon monoxide with a concentration of 11.0 parts per million. Since there was only one day with a violation of the standard, Kern County was potentially eligible for a nonattainment-transitional designation. On July 13, 1990, the Kern County Air Pollution Control District submitted a request, with supporting information, for redesignation of the area as nonattainment-transitional.

Carbon monoxide is a local pollutant for which emissions tend to have the greatest impact within a few miles of sources areas. The emission sources contributing to this single violation are most likely located within the urbanized area of Bakersfield. The portion of the county outside of the urbanized area of Bakersfield is predominantly rural and unlikely to contain significant sources of carbon monoxide. Based on section 70302(b), Title 17, CCR, the staff proposes that the Board make a finding to consider Kern County as two areas for carbon monoxide designation. Because the national and state 8-hour standards are nearly identical, the staff further proposes that the nonattainment area boundaries be the same as for the national carbon monoxide nonattainment area. These boundaries are defined as the Bakersfield Metropolitan Area as specified in the Federal Register, 47 FR 3354, January 25, 1982.

After reviewing meteorological data for 1989, the staff found the meteorology representative for the area. An analysis of the multi-year emission and air quality data indicates that emissions have been decreasing and that ambient carbon monoxide concentrations, other than the maxima, appear fairly stable. Based on this information, the staff proposes that the area be designated as nonattainment-transitional for carbon monoxide pursuant to section 70303(c).

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Attainment Area

The remainder of Kern County, outside the Bakersfield Metropolitan Area, has not recorded any violations of the state standards for carbon monoxide during the last three years. Therefore, the staff proposes no change in the current attainment designation for this area.

C. Area Redesignations for Nitrogen Dioxide

The state standard for nitrogen dioxide is a 1-hour average concentration of 0.25 parts per million. This concentration is not to be exceeded but may be equalled.

In the 1990 review, the staff has identified only one area for a change in nitrogen dioxide designation. This area is the western portion of San Diego County.

1. San Diego Air Basin

The San Diego Air Basin consists of San Diego County. The basin is divided into two unique areas: a western and an eastern region. The legal definition of the demarcation line separating these two areas is listed in section 60200(c), Title 17, CCR.

In 1989, the Board designated the area identified as San Diego-West as nonattainment for nitrogen dioxide and the remainder of the County as attainment based on the screening procedure contained in Appendix 4 of the designation criteria.

Nonattainment Area

In 1989, there were no violations of the state nitrogen dioxide standard recorded in the western portion of the San Diego County. Therefore, the area is potentially eligible for a nonattainment-transitional designation. On July 13, 1990, the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District submitted a request that the western portion of San Diego County be redesignated nonattainment-transitional for nitrogen dioxide. The district also requested a change in the legal definition of the line separating the eastern and western portions of the County to provide consistency with federal and district area boundaries.

After reviewing meteorological data for 1989, the staff found the meteorology representative for the area. An analysis of the multi-year emission and air quality data indicates that emissions have been decreasing and that ambient nitrogen dioxide concentrations appear fairly stable. Therefore, the staff proposes on the basis of this information that the western portion of the San Diego County be designated as nonattainment-transitional for nitrogen dioxide pursuant to section 70303(c). The staff concurs with the District staff's proposal for the change in the legal definition of the line separating the eastern and western portions of the County. Therefore, the staff further proposes that section 60200(c) be amended to include the legal definition of the demarcation line listed in District Rule 2(i).

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Attainment Area

The staff proposes no change in attainment designation for nitrogen dioxide for the remainder of the County.

D. Area Redesignations for Sulfur Dioxide

There are two state standards for sulfur dioxide. The first is a 1-hour average concentration of 0.25 parts per million which is not to be exceeded. The second standard is a 24-hour average concentration of 0.05 parts per million which is not to be equalled or exceeded when there is a violation of either the state ozone standard or 24-hour total suspended particulate matter (TSP) standard at the same site. Although there is no longer a state standard for TSP, a 24-hour average TSP concentration equal to or greater than 100 micrograms per cubic meter, the previous standard, is used in determining whether the 24-hour sulfur dioxide standard is violated.

In the 1990 review, only one area was identified for a change in sulfur dioxide designation. This area is the West Nipomo Mesa area in San Luis Obispo County.

1. South Central Coast Air Basin

a. San Luis Obispo County

West Nipomo Mesa Area

In 1989, this area was designated nonattainment based upon a single violation that occurred in 1986, and the remainder of the county was designated attainment for sulfur dioxide. During the last three years, the West Nipomo Mesa area has not recorded a violation. The highest hourly concentration was 0.23 parts per million and the maximum 24-hour average concentration was 0.04 parts per million. Therefore, the staff proposes on the basis of this information that all of San Luis Obispo County be designated as attainment for sulfur dioxide pursuant to section 70304(a), Title 17, CCR.

E. Area Redesignations for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10)

After reviewing the PM10 data collected during the most recent three calendar years, the staff determined that no changes in the PM10 designations are required. Therefore, the staff proposes no change to the area designations for PM10 in the 1990 review.

F. Area Redesignations for Sulfates

The state standard for particulate sulfates is a 24-hour average concentration of 25 micrograms per cubic meter. This concentration is not to be equalled or exceeded.

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In the 1990 review, the staff has identified one area as potentially eligible for a change in sulfate designation: the South Coast Air Basin, which is currently classified as nonattainment for this pollutant. There was only one violation of the sulfate standard reported for the district in 1989. This violation occurred at the Pico Rivera monitoring site on April 10, when the 24-hour average concentration was 32 micrograms per cubic meter. Because the area had fewer than three days with violations, the South Coast Air Quality Management District was notified that it may be eligible for a nonattainment-transitional designation. The district was also notified that if it wished a nonattainment-transitional designation it must submit a request by July 15, 1990, and provide information to support the request. The staff did not receive a request for the redesignation from the district. Therefore, the staff proposes no change to area designations for sulfates in the 1990 review.

G. Area Redesignation for Lead

After reviewing the lead data collected during the most recent three calendar years, the staff determined that no changes in the lead designations are required. Therefore, the staff proposes no change to the area designations for lead in the 1990 review.

H. Area Redesignations for Hydrogen Sulfide

The state standard for hydrogen sulfide is a 1-hour average concentration of 0.03 parts per million. This concentration is not to be equalled or exceeded.

The staff considered changes to the hydrogen sulfide designations for the following two areas: Santa Maria Valley - Solomon Hills Area of Santa Barbara County in the South Central Coast Air Basin, and the Geysers Geothermal Nonattainment Area which lies partially in Sonoma County and partially in Lake County.

1. South Central Coast Air Basin

a. Santa Barbara County

Santa Maria Valley - Solomon Hills Area

This area was designated as nonattainment for hydrogen sulfide in the initial designation. In 1989, there was only one violation of the state standard recorded in the area. The maximum concentration was 0.04 parts per million. Therefore, the area is potentially eligible for a nonattainment-transitional designation. The Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District was notified that if it wished a nonattainment-transitional designation it must submit a request by July 15, 1990, along with information to support the request. Because no request was submitted for redesignation, the staff proposes no change to the hydrogen sulfide designation for this area.

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2. North Coast and Lake County Air Basins

a. Geysers Geothermal Area

The staff proposes that the Geysers Geothermal Nonattainment Area be renamed as the Geysers Geothermal Area to delete the reference to a designation status which may change over time.

In 1989, the Geysers Geothermal Area in Lake and Sonoma Counties was designated as nonattainment for hydrogen sulfide. The remaining portions of Lake and Sonoma Counties were designated as unclassified.

Hydrogen sulfide data collected in the Geysers Geothermal Area for the most recent three years indicate that the standard was violated on two separate days in August 1987. These violations were associated with hydrogen sulfide emissions released during upset conditions that occurred at a nearby geothermal power plant. Since then, the hydrogen sulfide emissions in the area have been significantly reduced, partly due to more stringent stacking regulations implemented by local districts. There has been no violation recorded for the area in the last two years. The maximum hourly concentration was 0.02 parts per million during this period. Appendix 3 of the designation criteria provides that only the two most recent years of data are needed to make an attainment designation, given the limited magnitude of the maximum hourly concentration during the period. Based on the last two years of data which meet the data representativeness and completeness criteria referenced in Appendix 1 and Appendix 3 of the designation criteria, the staff proposes that the hydrogen sulfide designation for the Geysers Geothermal Area be changed to attainment pursuant to section 70304(a), Title 17, CCR.

b. Remainder of Lake County

On April 27, 1990, the Lake County Air Quality Management District submitted additional hydrogen sulfide data for a site located outside the boundaries of the Geysers Geothermal Area. The maximum hourly concentration recorded at this site was less than 0.01 parts per million in 1987. Based on these data which meet the representativeness and completeness criteria for one year of monitoring, the staff proposes that the remainder of Lake County, outside the Geysers Geothermal Area, be redesignated attainment for hydrogen sulfide pursuant to section 70304(a) of the designation criteria.

I. Area Redesignation for Visibility Reducing Particles

On August 18, 1989, the Board adopted an air quality standard for visibility reducing particles based on an instrument method (Title 17, CCR, section 70100(1)). This standard is a departure from California's prior standard which used measurement by human visual observation. The instrument method, known as the ARB Method V, consists of measurements from three instruments: an integrating nephelometer for measuring light scattering due to particles at a nominal wavelength of 550 nanometers, a Coefficient of Haze (COH) tape sampler for measuring light absorption due to particles, and a hygrometer for determining ambient relative humidity. In the initial area designations, the Board designated all areas in California as unclassified for visibility reducing particles. In so doing, the Board followed a staff

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recommendation not to base designations upon an old method with uncertain equivalency to the new method.

On April 27, 1990, the Lake County Air Quality Management District submitted a request for an attainment redesignation for Lake County based on visibility data collected at the Lakeport monitoring site. However, these data do not meet the instrument methodology specified in the ARB Method V, nor do they comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures. Therefore, the staff proposes no change to the visibility designation for Lake County.

There are also limited visibility data available for other locations in California. However, none of these data meets the regulatory requirements for instrument-based data. Therefore, the staff proposes no changes to the current visibility designations.

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III.

ALTERNATIVES

The annual review of the area designations is mandated by law, section 39608(c) of the HSC. The proposed revision of the existing designations herein represents the application of the regulatory criteria set forth in section 70300 through 70306, Title 17, CCR as approved by the Board on June 15, 1990. Each proposed redesignation is accompanied by a discussion of its basis. Implicit in these discussions is the consideration of possible alternatives.

IV.

IMPACTS OF PROPOSED REVISION FOR AREA DESIGNATIONS

A. Environmental Impacts

The adoption of proposed revision of area designations pursuant to HSC section 39608(c) is not expected in itself to result in any adverse environmental effects. Redesignation by the Board of any area as nonattainment for a particular state standard may result in the Board and districts adopting plans in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with section 40910), Part 3, Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code. Therefore, the adoption of the proposed revision to area designations may ultimately lead to environmental benefits. Any adverse environmental impacts identified with respect to specific plans and control measures will be included in the development and consideration of such plans and control measures. Redesignating areas as nonattainment transitional potentially may have some environmental impact. However, as with the nonattainment designations, any adverse environmental impacts identified with respect to modified plans will be included in the development and consideration of such modifications.

B. Economic Impacts

The Board's Executive Officer has determined that the proposed amendments to the regulations will not create costs or savings, as defined in Government Code section 11346.5(a)(6), to any state agency or in federal funding to the state, costs or mandate to any local agency or school district whether or not reimbursable by the state pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with section 17500), Division 4, Title 2 of the Government Code, or other nondiscretionary savings to local agencies.

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After the redesignations are made based on adopted criteria, the air pollution control and air quality management districts responsible for areas redesignated nonattainment for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide are required to develop and prepare plans pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 40910 et seq. The costs incurred by the districts in connection with the planning process are not reimbursable by the state pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with section 17500), Division 4, Title 2 of the Government Code because the statute does not mandate a new program or higher level of service of an existing program within the meaning of section 6 of article XIII B of the California Constitution. In addition, the districts have the authority to levy fees sufficient to cover their costs for planning, enforcement, and other district programs. See Health and Safety Code sections 40510, 40522, 40522.5, 41512, 41512.5 and 42311.

The Executive Officer has determined that the proposed amendments to the regulations will not have a significant adverse economic impact on small businesses.

The Executive Officer has also determined that there will be no, or an insignificant, potential cost impact on private persons or businesses (other than small businesses) directly affected resulting from the proposed action.

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ATTACHMENT A

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS,
TITLE 17, ARTICLE 1.5. AREA POLLUTANT DESIGNATIONS,
SECTIONS 60200 THROUGH 60209

Note: Amendments to Title 17, California Code of Regulations,
proposed in this rulemaking are shown in underline to indicate
addition to the text and ~~strikeout~~ to indicate deletions.

Amend Subchapter 1.5. Air Basins and Air Quality Standards, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 60200 through Section 60209, to read as follows:

Article 1.5. Area Pollutant Designations

60200. Description of Non-County Areas.

(a) [Reserved] That portion of San Luis Obispo County, referred to as West Nipomo Mesa, which is nonattainment for sulfur dioxide is described as follows:

Beginning at the point where the south bank of Pismo Creek intersects the Pacific Ocean shoreline; thence south-southeasterly along the Pacific Ocean shoreline to the point of intersection with the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara County line; thence easterly along the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara County line to the intersection with U.S. Highway 101 (US-101); thence northerly along US-101 to the intersection with State Highway 166 (SH-166); thence easterly along SH-166 to the intersection with Thompson Avenue; thence north-northwesterly along Thompson Avenue to the intersection with US-101; thence northwesterly and westerly to the intersection with the south bank of Pismo Creek; thence westerly along the south bank of Pismo Creek to the point of intersection with the Pacific Ocean shoreline, the point of beginning.

(b) That portion of Santa Barbara County, referred to as Santa Maria Valley-Solomon Hills, which is nonattainment for hydrogen sulfide is described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of State Highway 1 (SH-1) and the Santa Barbara-San Luis Obispo County line; thence southerly and southeasterly along SH-1 to the intersection of SH-1 and SH-135; thence southerly and easterly along SH-135 to the intersection with U.S. Highway 101 (US-101); thence southeasterly along US-101 to the intersection with Alisos Canyon Road; thence north-northeasterly along Alisos Canyon Road to the intersection with Foxen Canyon Road; thence northwesterly, northerly, and northwesterly along Foxen Canyon Road to the intersection with Tepusquet Road; thence northeasterly along Tepusquet Road to the intersection with Santa Maria Mesa Road; thence northwesterly to the intersection with the Sisquoc River; thence northwesterly along the west bank of the Sisquoc River to its confluence with the Santa Maria River; then northerly to the intersection of the Santa Maria River with the Santa Barbara-San Luis Obispo County line; thence northwesterly and westerly along the Santa Barbara-San Luis Obispo County line to the intersection with SH-1, the point of beginning.

(c) That portion of San Diego County, referred to as San Diego County-West, which is nonattainment for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide, is described as follows:

That portion which lies westerly of a line beginning at the U.S.-Mexico border and running northerly along the range line common to R. 7 E and R. 6 E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; to the southeast corner of T. 16 S. and R. 6 E; thence westerly along the township line common to T. 16 S. and T. 17 S. to the southwest corner of T. 16 S., R. 6 E.; thence northerly along the range line common to R. 6 E. and R. 5 E. to the southeast corner of T. 14 S., R. 5 E.; thence westerly along the township line common to T. 14 S. and T. 15 S. to the point of intersection with the east boundary of Guyamaca Park; thence northerly along the east boundary of Guyamaca Park to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 5 E. and R. 4 E.; thence northerly along this range line to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the San Felipe Land Grant; thence easterly and northerly along the land grant boundary to the eastern most corner; thence continuing westerly and northerly along the land grant boundary to the point of intersection with the

range line common to R. 5 E. and R. 4 E.; thence northerly along this range line to the point of intersection with the township line common to T. 10 S. and T. 9 S.; thence westerly along this township line to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 4 E. and R. 3 E.; thence northerly along this range line to the San Diego-Riverside County boundary.

That portion which lies westerly of a line beginning at the northwest of T. 9 S., R. 1 W., San Bernardino Base and Meridian; thence running southerly along the west line of said township to the south line thereof; thence easterly along said south line to the range line between R. 1 W. and R. 1 E.; thence southerly along said range line to the township line between T. 11 S. and T. 12 S.; thence easterly along said township line to the range line between R. 1 E. and R. 2 E.; thence southerly along said range line to the International boundary between the United States of America and Mexico.

(d) That portion of Lake County and portion of Sonoma County, referred to as the Geysers Geothermal Nonattainment Area, which is nonattainment for hydrogen sulfide is described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of T. 12 N, R. 9 W, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; thence south along the range line common to R. 9 W and R. 10 W to the point of intersection with the Mendocino-Lake County border; thence easterly and southerly along the Mendocino-Lake County border to the point of intersection with the border of Sonoma County; thence west along the Mendocino-Sonoma County border to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 10 W and R. 9 W; thence south along the range line common to R. 10 W and R. 9 W to the point of intersection with Big Sulfur Creek; thence southwesterly along Big Sulfur Creek to its confluence with Little Sulfur Creek; thence southeasterly, easterly, and northeasterly along Little Sulfur Creek to the point of intersection with the township line common to T. 10 N and T. 11 N; thence east along the township line common to T. 10 N and T. 11 N to the northeast corner of T. 10 N, R. 9 W; thence south along the range line common to R. 9 W and R. 8 W to the southwest corner of T. 10 N, R. 8 W; thence east along the township line common to T. 9 N and T. 10 N to the point of intersection with the Sonoma-Napa County border; thence northwest along the Sonoma-Napa County border to the point of intersection with the Lake-Napa County border; thence northeast along the Lake-Napa County border to the point of intersection with State Highway 29 (SH-29); thence northerly and westerly along SH-29 to the point of intersection with the township line common to T. 12 N and T. 13 N; thence west along the township line common to T. 12 N and T. 13 N to the northwest corner of T. 12N, R9W, the point of beginning.

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60201. Table of Area Designations for Ozone

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Mendocino County	Attainment
Del Norte, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties	Unclassified
Sonoma County	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Nonattainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
South Central Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
South Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego Air Basin	Nonattainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	Attainment
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	
Alpine County	Unclassified
Inyo County	Unclassified
Mono County	Nonattainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	Nonattainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador, Calaveras, El-Dorado, Mariposa, and Tuolumne Counties	Unclassified
<u>El Dorado, Nevada, and Placer Counties</u>	<u>Nonattainment</u>
Nevada, Plumas and Sierra Counties	Unclassified
Placer County	Nonattainment
Lake County Air Basin	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Attainment
	<u>Nonattainment</u> - Transitional

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60202. Table of Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Del Norte County	Unclassified
Humboldt County	Unclassified
Mendocino County	Attainment
Sonoma County	Unclassified
Trinity County	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	
Alameda County	Attainment
Contra Costa County	Attainment
Marin County	Attainment
Napa County	Attainment
San Francisco County	Nonattainment
San Mateo County	Attainment
Santa Clara County	
San Jose Urbanized Area ¹	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Attainment
Solano County	
Vallejo Urbanized Area ¹	Nonattainment
Remainder of County within SFBAAB	Unclassified
Sonoma County	Attainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	
Monterey County	Attainment
San Benito County	Unclassified
Santa Cruz County	Unclassified
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo County	Attainment
Santa Barbara County	Attainment
Ventura County	Attainment
South Coast Air Basin	
Los Angeles County	Nonattainment
Orange County	Nonattainment
Riverside County	Nonattainment
San Bernardino County	Attainment
San Diego Air Basin	
San Diego County-West ⁴	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	
Lassen County	Unclassified
Modoc County	Unclassified
Siskiyou County	Unclassified

60202. Table of Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide (continued)

Area	Designation
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Butte County	Nonattainment
Chico Urbanized Area ²	Unclassified
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Colusa County	Unclassified
Glenn County	Unclassified
Placer County	Unclassified
Sacramento County	Nonattainment
Shasta County	Unclassified
Solano County	Attainment
Sutter County	Unclassified
Tehama County	Unclassified
Yolo County	Attainment
Yuba County	Unclassified
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	
Fresno County	Nonattainment
Fresno Urbanized Area ³	Attainment
Remainder of County	Attainment
Kern County	Attainment
<u>Bakersfield Metropolitan Area⁵</u>	<u>Nonattainment-Transitional</u>
<u>Remainder of County</u>	<u>Attainment</u>
Kings County	Unclassified
Madera County	Unclassified
Merced County	Unclassified
San Joaquin County	Nonattainment
Stockton Urbanized Area ²	Unclassified
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Stanislaus County	Nonattainment
Modesto Urbanized Area ¹	Unclassified
Remainder of County	Attainment
Tulare County	Attainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	
Alpine County	Unclassified
Inyo County	Unclassified
Mono County	Attainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	
Imperial County	Unclassified
Kern County	Unclassified
Los Angeles County	Attainment
Riverside County	Attainment
San Bernardino County	Attainment

60202. Table of Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide (continued)

Area	Designation
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador County	Unclassified
Calaveras County	Unclassified
El Dorado County	Unclassified
Mariposa County	Unclassified
Nevada County	Unclassified
Placer County	Unclassified
Plumas County	Attainment
Sierra County	Unclassified
Tuolumne County	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	
Lake County	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	
El Dorado County	Nonattainment
Placer County	Unclassified

1. 50 FR 12542 (March 29, 1985).
2. 49 FR 20652 (May 16, 1984).
3. 50 FR 47735 (November 20, 1985).
4. Section 60200 (c).
5. 47 FR 3354 (January 25, 1982).

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60203. Table of Area Designations for Nitrogen Dioxide

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	Attainment
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Attainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	Attainment
South Central Coast Air Basin	Attainment
South Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego County-West ¹	<u>Nonattainment-Transitional</u>
Remainder of County	Attainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	Attainment
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	Attainment
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Attainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	Attainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	Attainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	Attainment
Lake County Air Basin	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Attainment

1. Section 60200 (c).

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60204. Table of Area Designations for Sulfur Dioxide

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Del Norte County	Attainment
Humboldt County	Unclassified
Mendocino County	Attainment
Sonoma County	Attainment
Trinity County	Attainment
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	
Alameda County	Attainment
Contra Costa County	Attainment
Marin County	Attainment
Napa County	Attainment
San Francisco County	Attainment
San Mateo County	Attainment
Santa Clara County	Attainment
Solano County	Attainment
Sonoma County	Attainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	
Monterey County	Attainment
San Benito County	Attainment
Santa Cruz County	Attainment
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo County	Attainment
West Nipome Mesa	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Attainment
Santa Barbara County	Attainment
Ventura County	Attainment
South Coast Air Basin	
Los Angeles County	Attainment
Orange County	Attainment
Riverside County	Attainment
San Bernardino County	Attainment
San Diego Air Basin	
San Diego County	Attainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	
Lassen County	Attainment
Modoc County	Attainment
Siskiyou County	Attainment
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Butte County	Attainment
Colusa County	Attainment
Glenn County	Attainment
Placer County	Attainment
Sacramento County	Attainment
Shasta County	Attainment
Solano County	Attainment
Sutter County	Attainment
Tehama County	Attainment
Yolo County	Attainment
Yuba County	Attainment

60204. Table of Area Designations for Sulfur Dioxide (continued)

Area	Designation
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	
Fresno County	Attainment
Kern County	Attainment
Kings County	Attainment
Madera County	Attainment
Merced County	Attainment
San Joaquin County	Attainment
Stanislaus County	Attainment
Tulare County	Attainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	
Alpine County	Attainment
Inyo County	Attainment
Mono County	Attainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	
Imperial County	Attainment
Kern County	Unclassified
Los Angeles County	Attainment
Riverside County	Attainment
San Bernardino County	Attainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador County	Attainment
Calaveras County	Attainment
El Dorado County	Attainment
Mariposa County	Attainment
Nevada County	Attainment
Placer County	Attainment
Plumas County	Attainment
Sierra County	Attainment
Tuolumne County	Attainment
Lake County Air Basin	
Lake County	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	
El Dorado County	Attainment
Placer County	Attainment

1- Section 60200 (a)

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60205. Table of Area Designations for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10)

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Nonattainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
South Central Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
South Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego Air Basin	Nonattainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	
Modoc and Siskiyou Counties	Nonattainment
Lassen County	Unclassified
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	Nonattainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	Nonattainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador, Calaveras, Remainder of	
Mariposa, and Tuolumne Counties	Unclassified
Mariposa County Portion of	
Yosemite National Park	Nonattainment
El Dorado County	Nonattainment
Nevada County	Nonattainment
Placer County	Unclassified
Plumas County	Nonattainment
Sierra County	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Nonattainment

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60206. Table of Area Designations for Sulfates

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Del Norte County	Attainment
Mendocino, Trinity, and Sonoma Counties	Attainment
Humboldt County	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Attainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	Attainment
South Central Coast Air Basin	Attainment
South Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego Air Basin	Attainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	Attainment
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	Attainment
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Unclassified
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	Attainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	Attainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	Attainment
Lake County Air Basin	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Attainment

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60207. Table of Area Designations for Lead (Particulate)

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Del Norte County	Attainment
Humboldt County	Attainment
Mendocino County	Attainment
Sonoma County	Attainment
Trinity County	Attainment
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	
Alameda County	Attainment
Contra Costa County	Attainment
Marin County	Attainment
Napa County	Attainment
San Francisco County	Attainment
San Mateo County	Attainment
Santa Clara County	Attainment
Solano County	Attainment
Sonoma County	Attainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	
Monterey County	Attainment
San Benito County	Attainment
Santa Cruz County	Attainment
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo County	Attainment
Santa Barbara County	Attainment
Ventura County	Attainment
South Coast Air Basin	
Los Angeles County	Attainment
Orange County	Attainment
Riverside County	Attainment
San Bernardino County	Attainment
San Diego Air Basin	
San Diego County	Attainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	
Lassen County	Attainment
Modoc County	Attainment
Siskiyou County	Attainment
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Butte County	Attainment
Colusa County	Attainment
Glenn County	Attainment
Placer County	Attainment
Sacramento County	Attainment
Shasta County	Attainment
Solano County	Attainment
Sutter County	Attainment
Tehama County	Attainment
Yolo County	Attainment
Yuba County	Attainment

60207. Table of Area Designations for Lead (Particulate) (continued)

Area	Designation
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	
Fresno County	Attainment
Kern County	Attainment
Kings County	Attainment
Madera County	Attainment
Merced County	Attainment
San Joaquin County	Attainment
Stanislaus County	Attainment
Tulare County	Attainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	
Alpine County	Attainment
Inyo County	Attainment
Mono County	Attainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	
Imperial County	Attainment
Kern County	Attainment
Los Angeles County	Attainment
Riverside County	Attainment
San Bernardino County	Attainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador County	Attainment
Calaveras County	Attainment
El Dorado County	Attainment
Mariposa County	Attainment
Nevada County	Attainment
Placer County	Attainment
Plumas County	Attainment
Sierra County	Attainment
Tuolumne County	Attainment
Lake County Air Basin	
Lake County	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	
El Dorado County	Attainment
Placer County	Attainment

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60208. Table of Area Designations for Hydrogen Sulfide

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Del Norte County	Unclassified
Humboldt County	Unclassified
Mendocino County	Unclassified
Sonoma County	Unclassified
Trinity County	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	
Alameda County	Unclassified
Contra Costa County	Unclassified
Marin County	Unclassified
Napa County	Unclassified
San Francisco County	Unclassified
San Mateo County	Unclassified
Santa Clara County	Unclassified
Solano County	Unclassified
Sonoma County	Unclassified
Geysers Geothermal Nonattainment Area ³	Nonattainment
Remainder of Sonoma County	<u>Attainment</u>
North Central Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
Monterey County	Unclassified
San Benito County	Unclassified
Santa Cruz County	Unclassified
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo County	Attainment
Santa Barbara County	
Santa Maria Valley-Solomon Hills Area ¹	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Ventura County	Unclassified
South Coast Air Basin	
Los Angeles County	Unclassified
Orange County	Unclassified
Riverside County	Unclassified
San Bernardino County	Unclassified
San Diego Air Basin	
San Diego County	Unclassified
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	
Lassen County	Unclassified
Modoc County	Unclassified
Siskiyou County	Unclassified
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Butte County	Unclassified
Colusa County	Unclassified
Glenn County	Unclassified
Placer County	Unclassified
Sacramento County	Unclassified
Shasta County	Unclassified
Solano County	Unclassified
Sutter County	Unclassified
Tehama County	Unclassified
Yolo County	Unclassified
Yuba County	Unclassified

60208. Table of Area Designations for Hydrogen Sulfide (continued)

Area	Designation
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	
Fresno County	Unclassified
Kern County	Unclassified
Kings County	Unclassified
Madera County	Unclassified
Merced County	Unclassified
San Joaquin County	Unclassified
Stanislaus County	Unclassified
Tulare County	Unclassified
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	
Alpine County	Unclassified
Inyo County	Attainment
Mono County	Attainment
Southeast Desert Air Basin	
Imperial County	Unclassified
Kern County	Unclassified
Los Angeles County	Unclassified
Riverside County	Unclassified
San Bernardino County	
County portion ² of Searles Valley Planning Area ²	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador County	
City of Sutter Creek	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Calaveras County	Unclassified
El Dorado County	Unclassified
Mariposa County	Unclassified
Nevada County	Unclassified
Placer County	Unclassified
Plumas County	Unclassified
Sierra County	Unclassified
Tuolumne County	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	
Lake County	<u>Attainment</u>
Geysers Geothermal Nonattainment Area ³	Nonattainment
Remainder of Lake County	Unclassified
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	
El Dorado County	Unclassified
Placer County	Unclassified

1. Section 60200 (b).
2. 52 FR 29384 (August 7, 1987).
3. Section 60200 (d).

Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60209. Table of Area Designations for Visibility Reducing Particles

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Area	Designation
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North Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Unclassified
North Central Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
South Central Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
South Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
San Diego Air Basin	Unclassified
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	Unclassified
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	Unclassified
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Unclassified
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	Unclassified
Southeast Desert Air Basin	Unclassified
Mountain Counties Air Basin	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	Unclassified
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Unclassified
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Note: Authority cited: Section 39600, 39601 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

STAFF REPORT FOR REVISIONS TO AREA DESIGNATIONS

ATTACHMENT B

APPROVED CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING AREAS OF CALIFORNIA
AS ATTAINMENT, NONATTAINMENT, OR UNCLASSIFIED
FOR STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

California Code of Regulations
Title 17, Article 3. Criteria for Determining Area Designations,
Sections 70300 through 70306

The existing designation criteria adopted by the Board on June 8, 1989, are shown in normal type. The amendments to the criteria approved by the Board on June 15, 1990 are shown in underline and ~~strikeout~~. The amendments have not yet been formally adopted by the Board; however, it is anticipated that the amendments will be finalized and submitted to the Office of Administrative Law prior to the adoption of the proposed revisions to the area designations.

Article 3. Criteria for Determining Area Designations

70300. General Statement of Purpose

The objective of these criteria is to guide the state board in making designations of air basins as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for each of the pollutants for which state ambient air quality standards have been established in Section 70200.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70301. Air Quality Data Used for Designations

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this article, designations shall be based on data for record. "Data for record" are those data collected by or under the auspices of the state board or the districts for the purpose of measuring ambient air quality, and which the Executive Officer has determined comply with the siting and quality assurance procedures established in Part 58, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as they existed on July 1, 1987, or other equivalent procedures. The Executive Officer shall also determine within 90 days of submittal of complete supporting documentation whether any other data which are provided by a district or by any other person comply with the siting and quality assurance procedures and shall be data for record. If the Executive Officer finds there is good cause that 90 days is insufficient time to make a determination, he may after notification of the person requesting the data review extend the deadline for completion of the data review.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, designations and reviews of designations shall be based on data for record for the three calendar years prior to the year in which the designation is made or the annual review of the designation is conducted.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70302. Geographic Extent of Designations

(a) An air basin shall be the area designated for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulate matter (PM10), sulfates, and visibility reducing particles. Provided, however, if the state board finds (based on air quality data, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions) that there are areas within an air basin with distinctly different air quality deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin, the state board may designate an area smaller than an air basin using political boundary lines to the extent practicable. In designating an area smaller than an air basin as nonattainment, the state board shall include within the area those sources whose emissions contribute to a violation of a standard for that pollutant. Contiguous areas which would have the same designation within an air basin shall be one designated area.

(b) A county or the portion of a county which is located within an air basin shall be the area designated for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead (particulate), and hydrogen sulfide. Provided, however, if the state board finds (based on air quality data, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions) that there are areas within the county with distinctly different air quality, it may designate a smaller area. In designating an area smaller than a county as nonattainment, the contribute to a violation of a standard for that pollutant.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70303. Criteria for Designating an Area as Nonattainment

(a) The state board shall designate an area as nonattainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record meet the representativeness criteria set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Representativeness" contained in Appendix 1 to this article and show at least one violation of a state standard for that pollutant in the area; or

(2) Limited or no air quality data were collected in the area, but the state board finds, based on meteorology, topography, and air quality data for an adjacent nonattainment area, that there has been at least one violation of a state standard for that pollutant in the area being designated.

(b) An area shall not be designated as nonattainment if the only recorded violation(s) of that standard were based solely on data for record determined to be affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event. Data affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event will be identified as such by the Executive Officer in accordance with the "Air Resources Board Procedure for Reviewing Air Quality Data Possibly Affected by an-Exceptional a Highly Irregular or Infrequent Event," set forth in Appendix 2 to this article.

(c) The state board shall, if requested by the district no later than July 15, 1990 or no later than May 1 of each year thereafter pursuant to section 70306, identify that portion of a designated area within the district as nonattainment-transitional for a pollutant with a standard averaging time less than or equal to 24 hours if it finds that:

(1) Data for record for the previous calendar year show three or fewer days in the area with violations of a state standard for that pollutant and those violations were not affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event;

(2) Meteorological conditions for the previous calendar year were representative for the area;

(3) Evaluation of multi-year air quality and emission data indicates that ambient air quality either has stabilized or is improving; and

(4) The geographic extent of the area is consistent with the criteria established in section 70302.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70304. Criteria for Designating an Area as Attainment

(a) The state board shall designate an area as attainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record show that no state standard for that pollutant was violated at any site in the area; and

(2) Data for record meet representativeness and completeness criteria for a location at which the pollutant concentrations are expected to be high based on the spatial distribution of emission sources in the area and the relationship of emissions to air quality. Data representativeness criteria are set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Representativeness" contained in Appendix 1 to this article. Data completeness criteria are set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Completeness" contained in Appendix 3 to this article.

(b) Where there are limited or no air quality data for an area, the state board shall designate the area as attainment for a pollutant if it finds that no state standard for that pollutant has been violated in that area based on:

(1) Air quality data collected in the area during the most recent period since 1980 which meet the conditions in (a) above; and

(2) Emissions of that pollutant or its precursors in the area have not increased since that period to a level at which the standard might be exceeded.

(c) Where an area has limited or no air quality data for nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, and lead (particulate), the state board shall designate that area attainment for a pollutant if it finds that no state standard for that pollutant has been violated in that area based on the state board's "Screening Procedure for Determining Attainment Designations for Areas With Incomplete Air Quality Data" set forth in Appendix 4 to this article.

(d) A nonattainment area shall not be redesignated as attainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record for the monitoring site showing the greatest violation of a state standard for that pollutant no longer are available; and

(2) No other site has been identified as equivalent by the Executive Officer.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70305. Criteria for Designating an Area as Unclassified

The state board shall designate an area as unclassified for a pollutant if it finds that, except as otherwise provided in this article, the data do not support a designation of attainment or nonattainment.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70306. Annual Review of Designations

(a) The Executive Officer shall conduct annual reviews of all designations and shall propose revisions to the designations as necessary to the state board. The Executive Officer shall complete the annual reviews by November 15.

(b) Any request for a change in a designation and any submittal of information for purposes of the Executive Officer's consideration in the annual review of a designation shall be provided in writing to the Executive Officer no later than May 1 of each year commencing with May 1, 1990.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

APPENDIX 1

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DATA REPRESENTATIVENESS

This Appendix describes the criteria to be used in determining data representativeness for the purpose of designating areas as described in Article 3, Subchapter 1.5, Chapter 1, Part III, Title 17 (commencing with Section 70300), California Code of Regulations. Representativeness, as used here, is only related to whether or not the amount of data reported is deemed sufficiently complete to characterize reliably air quality during the respective time period. No other kind of representativeness is implied. The criteria for representativeness are summarized in the accompanying table and discussed further below.

Air quality statistics are usually computed from short term observed values. For example, an annual arithmetic mean is computed from all available hourly samples. If all the short term values for the statistical time period are available, the calculated statistic is representative. However, because all the short term values for a given period often are not available, a minimum number of observations are needed to provide reasonable assurance that the calculated value is a reliable estimate. In general, statistics are considered representative if 75 percent of the possible short term values are included and are distributed throughout the entire statistical time period.

To ensure that seasonal variations are accounted for, representative annual statistics are required to have four representative calendar quarters of data. For example, if an annual mean is based on 24-hour samples, such as that computed for suspended particulate matter (PM10) samples, three representative months are required for each calendar quarter. A 24-hour particulate sample is collected once every six days or a total of five samples per 31-day month. Therefore, three or fewer samples (less than or equal to 60 percent data recovery) do not meet the criterion for a reliable estimate of the monthly mean concentration. The lack of representativeness of the monthly mean concentrations precludes a reliable estimate of a representative calendar quarter, which in turn precludes the representativeness of an annual statistic. Each level of criteria - hour, day, month, quarter, and year - must be met in order to make a representative annual statistic.

For observations made at less than 24-hour intervals, for example, hourly samples, representativeness depends on whether all the individual values are to be used or only a single daily value is to be used. In general, for representative statistics computed from all of the individual values, such as the mean of all hours, 75 percent of the values in the respective period are required. For representative statistics computed from daily values, such as the monthly mean of daily maximum hours, data from 75 percent of the days in the month are required and the data within those days must meet the relevant representativeness criteria.

CRITERIA FOR REPRESENTATIVENESS OF AIR QUALITY MEASUREMENTS AND STATISTICS

Representative Calendar Statistic	Sampling Time Period	Basis of Statistic Or Requirement	Number Of Representative Periods Require
Year	Any		4 representative calendar quarters
Quarter	24-hour	Based on a daily sample	3 representative months
	<24-hours	Based on a daily statistic; or	69 or more representative calendar days
		Based on hourly samples	1,643 or more hours
Month	24-hour	Based on daily sample	4 or more 24-hour samples
	<24-hours	Based on a daily statistic; or	23 or more representative calendar days
		Based on all hourly samples; or	548 or more hours
		Based on all 2-hour samples; or	274 or more 2-hour samples
		Based on all 3-hour samples	183 or more 3-hour samples
Day	1-hour		6 or more hours in each 1/3 day (hours 0 thru 7, 8 thru 15, 16 thru 23), and missing no more than 2 consecutive hourly samples
	2-hour	Based on all 2-hour samples	9 or more samples
	3-hour	Based on all 3-hour samples	6 or more samples
	24-hour	Based on daily sample	22 but not more than 26 hours of sampling

	N	Number of Samples Needed
Mean of N Hour Period	24	18 or more hourly samples
	8	6 or more hourly samples
	6	5 or more hourly samples
	4	3 hourly samples
	3	3 hourly samples
	2	2 hourly samples
	1	30 minutes or more of sampling

APPENDIX 2

AIR RESOURCES BOARD PROCEDURE FOR REVIEWING AIR QUALITY DATA POSSIBLY AFFECTED BY AN-EXCEPTIONAL A HIGHLY IRREGULAR OR INFREQUENT EVENT

This Appendix describes the procedures that the Air Resources Board (state board) will use for reviewing air quality data possibly affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event with regard to the state ambient air quality standards. All decisions regarding the identification of data as being affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event will be made by the Executive Officer.

The state board will review air quality data for possible identification as affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event if the data are the only violations of an air quality standard in the area-or-if-the-data-would-be-used-as-design-values-in-a control-plan-to-attain-an-air-quality-standard.

Two types of highly irregular or infrequent events may be identified:

1. Exceptional Event.
2. Extreme Concentration Event.

An exceptional event is an event beyond reasonable regulatory control which causes an exceedance of a state standard. An exceptional event must be linked to a specific cause such as an act of nature or unusual human activity. As guidance to the states for determining exceptional events, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published *Guideline on the Identification and Use of Air Quality Data Affected by Exceptional Events*, (EPA-450/4-86-007), July 1986 (the EPA Guideline). The EPA Guideline provides an overall criterion for determining whether an event is exceptional with regard to the national standards. The state board will use the EPA Guideline on a general basis for reviewing ambient data, but will not be bound by the specific definitions in the EPA Guideline for the various types of exceptional events because those definitions are made on a national basis. In addition, since what may be exceptional in one part of the state may be common in another, each possible event will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The steps in the evaluation procedure are:

An extreme concentration event is an event beyond reasonable regulatory control which causes an exceedance of a state standard. The causes of an extreme concentration event include but are not limited to unusual meteorology.

The steps for identifying a highly irregular or infrequent event are:

1. A district (or the state board) identifies questionable data.
2. If a known event has occurred, the district gathers relevant data to document the occurrence.
3. If an event is only suspected, the district investigates available data for the possible event.

4. The district submits to the Executive Officer a request for identifying the data as affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event and also provides supporting documentation.
5. If the Executive Officer concurs with the district, he will identify the data as affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event.
- 6a. In evaluating a possible extreme concentration event, the state board shall use the data for the site at which the event is suspected to estimate a concentration that is expected to recur no more frequently than once in seven years. The estimation technique will use conventional rounding procedures consistent with the level of precision in which the standard is expressed. If the possible extreme concentration exceeds the estimated concentration, the data will be identified as affected by an extreme concentration event.
- 6b. When an extreme concentration event is identified, the state board shall review other information, including but not limited to meteorological data, to determine whether air quality data for other sites in the area were affected by the extreme concentration event.
- 6Z. If the district's request cannot be supported, it will be notified of the reasons. The Executive Officer will consider any additional data to support the request, but in the absence of any new evidence, will disapprove the request.

After data are identified by the Executive Officer as affected by an-exceptional a highly irregular or infrequent event for state standards, the use or non-use of the data for regulatory purposes will be determined through the public review process.

APPENDIX 3

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DATA COMPLETENESS

This Appendix describes the criteria to be used in determining data completeness for the purpose of designating areas as attainment as described in Article 3, Subchapter 1.5, Chapter 1, Part III, Title 17 (commencing with Section 70300), California Code of Regulations. A designation of attainment requires a demonstration that there was no violation of any applicable state ambient air quality standard. The purpose of these data completeness criteria is to specify the minimum data deemed necessary to assure that sampling occurred at times when a violation is most likely to occur.

Complete Data

Data for a site will be deemed complete if there are representative data (as determined in accordance with the Representativeness Criteria in Appendix 1) during the required hours (see below) of the day during the required months (see below) for the required years (see below).

Required Hours

The hours of potentially high concentration must be included. Unless a detailed evaluation determines different hours to be appropriate for a specific site, these hours are:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Hours (PST)</u>
Ozone	9 am - 5 pm
Carbon Monoxide	3 pm - 9 am (next day)
Nitrogen Dioxide	8 am - 8 pm
Visibility Reducing Particles	9 am - 5 pm
Other Pollutants	Throughout day

Required Months

The months of potentially high concentrations must be included. Unless a detailed evaluation determines different months to be appropriate for a specific site, these months are:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Months</u>
Ozone	July - September
Carbon Monoxide	January, November - December
Nitrogen Dioxide	October - December
Sulfur Dioxide	September - December
Sulfates	January, June - December
Lead (Particulate)	January, November - December
Other Pollutants	January - December

Required Years

The number of years to be included is:

- Three; or
- Two, if during these years the maximum pollutant concentration is less than three-fourths the applicable state ambient air quality standard; or
- One, if during this year the maximum pollutant concentration is less than one-half the applicable state ambient air quality standard.

APPENDIX 4

SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING ATTAINMENT DESIGNATIONS FOR AREAS WITH INCOMPLETE AIR QUALITY DATA

This Appendix describes the screening procedure that will serve as the basis for making a pollutant-specific finding under Section 70304(c) that the state ambient air quality standard is being attained for areas with no or an incomplete air quality data record. The procedure is applicable only for nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, and lead (particulate). For those areas with some air quality data for the prior three years, the screening procedure will be applied for a pollutant only if the maximum concentrations of that pollutant in the area did not exceed 75 percent of the state standard(s).

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Screening Parameters</u>	<u>Screening Values</u>
Nitrogen Dioxide	a) Basin Population	1,000,000 people
	b) Total Annual NO _x Emissions in Air Basin	25,000 tons/yr
	c) Total Annual Point Source NO _x Emissions in County	2,100 tons/yr
Sulfur Dioxide	a) Total Annual Point Source SO _x Emissions in County	1,700 tons/yr
	b) Maximum Annual SO _x Emissions from Single Facility in County	900 tons/yr
Sulfates	a) Total Annual SO _x Emissions in Air Basin	19,000 tons/yr
	b) Total Annual Point Source SO _x Emissions in County	1,700 tons/yr
	c) Maximum Annual SO _x Emissions from Single Facility in County	900 tons/yr
Lead	a) County Population	600,000 people
	b) Maximum Annual Lead Emissions from Single Facility in County	5 tons/yr

For an area to which these values are applied, the local values of the applicable screening parameters will be compared to the respective screening values. The area will be presumed to be attainment if none of the applicable screening parameters for a pollutant exceed the associated screening values.